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ing every engagement and giving biographical accounts of even the most humble victim of the tomahawk; it, nevertheless, gives a clear idea of the really significant facts, and the relation of cause and effect. Best of all, the Indians engaged are humanized, and while treated perhaps a little too kindly, are more successfully described than in any similar book with which the reviewer is familiar. It would not have been inappropriate to have entitled the book *King Philip's War from the Indian Point of View*. The military organization of the colonies is entirely neglected, but that need cause no regret to anyone who has access to Mr. Osgood's *English Colonies in the Seventeenth Century*, of which Chapter XIV gives an institutional account of the war. To sum up, this is a scholarly history of the last struggle of an expiring race, rather than a successful study of an important episode in the conquest of the continent.

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CARL RUSSELL FISH.

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**Hershey, Amos S.** *The International Law and Diplomacy of the Russo-Japanese War.* Pp. xii, 394. Price, \$3.00 net. New York: Macmillan Co., 1906.

The Russo-Japanese War has already produced a number of books covering approximately the ground here treated by Professor Hershey. Mr. K. Asakawa's *Russo-Japanese Conflict* and Mr. T. J. Lawrence's *War and Neutrality in the Far East* were followed by the work of Messrs. Smith and Sibley on international law as interpreted during the Russo-Japanese War. These books, like the one under review, are all helpful to the student, but no one of them can lay claim to being an authoritative work. The war is even now too fresh in the minds of men to allow the perception of the questions it raised in their proper perspective. Not enough time has passed for the trustworthy sources of information to become available to the various authors. The limitations placed upon the writer by these circumstances are shown by the character of the source material used in even this the latest and in many ways the best treatise on the subject. Many of the most interesting of the incidents discussed have for authority only the newspaper reports, especially those of the *London Times*.

When we turn from unavoidable limitations surrounding a book of this character written so soon after the events it describes, to consider the use that has been made of the material at hand, we realize that the volume admirably fulfils its object. Professor Hershey writes in an easy style and the subject is treated in a way that attracts not only the student of international law but also the general reader. The manner of presentation is semi-historical giving the reader thus a view of the progress of the conflict as well as the diplomatic incidents, and legal questions that arose during its course. The opening chapter gives a review of the causes impelling the two nations to the war, the land hunger and the expansionist sentiment of Russia opposed to the ambitions of Japan who saw in the gradual absorption of the Chinese provinces the closing of the region in which lay her natural outlet for her manufactures and her surplus population.

In the conduct of the war from beginning to the end Japan offended but seldom against the established rules of war. The action of the Japanese in cutting out the Russian warship *Ryeshetelni* from the neutral Chinese port of Chefoo and the violation of the neutrality of Korea are held to be the only serious offenses against the laws of nations committed by that country. Even these can be partially justified, the former by the fact that the Russians were allowed to make the Chinese ports harbors of refuge whenever hard pressed by the Japanese and the latter by the peculiar treaty relations existing between Korea and Japan. The commencement of war before a declaration of hostilities, of which Russia complained, was in accordance with modern practice as was instanced by the action of Russia herself in at least two previous cases. In comparison with this record that of Russia is painted black indeed. Chief among the instances of her violation of the rules of war we find the following scattered through different chapters:

1. Unwarranted extension of the definition of contraband, making destination instead of use the test of liability to capture.
2. The enlistment of criminal convicts as soldiers.
3. Scattering mines outside territorial waters.
4. The claim that war correspondents may be treated as spies.
5. Unwarranted extension of the right of search.
6. Arbitrary destruction of neutral prizes when not justified by urgent necessity.

In addition, disregard of the Declaration of Paris and the treaties closing the Bosphorus and Dardanelles are charged, not to mention numerous minor delinquencies.

The author does not forget in presenting this list of unjustifiable acts and claims, that the war brought out the fact that some of the rules violated are rendered inadequate by modern inventions. Among the changes discussed are the extension of territorial waters to beyond the three-mile limit, increased regulation of war correspondents on account of their increased efficiency due to the invention of wireless telegraphy, the modification of the "due diligence" rules as to neutral responsibility in fitting out vessels of war and the regulation of the use of mines on the high seas.

Well digested chapters are presented upon the rules of war adopted by the belligerents, the Hay note, the North Sea incident and the relations of England and the United States during the war and consequent upon it. The book is well printed and has an excellent index.

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CHESTER LLOYD JONES.

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**Holdich, Sir Thomas H.** *Tibet, the Mysterious.* Pp. xii, 356. Price, \$3.00.  
New York: F. A. Stokes Co., 1906.

The weird and unknown have a fascination. The unexplored corners of the earth have always excited the daring of men who risk their lives for the furtherance of geography. This is especially true of Tibet, where is the glamour of a mystic religion and stretches of unknown land, with difficulties to daunt the bravest.